ALBANY, July 31 .- There was not a large attendance of delegates when the Constitutional Convention was called to order to-day. In answer to a resolution introduced by Mr. Lincoln, fifty-four counties in the State have reported the number of persons naturalized in 1893 as 18,001. They were divided as to nativity as follows: Germany, 5,427; British, 6,707; Russis, 1,857; italy, 1,746; Austria, 1,337; Sweden and Norway, 921; Switzerland, 193; Denmark, 149; Roumania, 142; France, 120; Holland, 72; Spain, 50; Greece, 42; Poland, 40; Turkey, 31; eigium, 32; Hungary, 10; Barbary States, 10; Portugal, 8; Saxony, 4; South America, 2; Persia, 1; Bohemia, 1; Mexico, 1; Crugusy, 1; Hondurss, 1; Luxembourg, 1; Cesta Rica, 1; Venezuela, 1; unclassified, 5,

The woman suffragists reported the amount of property owned by women in Albany at \$15,-093,632, and in Troy at \$17,429,720. The Committee on Legislative Powers reported

favorably Mr. Mereness's amendment forbidding any legislative department or civil division of the State from granting any increase of salary

during term of office.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the amendment proposed by Mr. Holls providing that the Legislature may make laws requiring citizens entitled to the right of suffrage

to exercise such rights. Mr. Holls said that in his opinion this was one of the most important subjects which could come before the Convention. A provision re-quiring citizens to vote should be embodied in the fundamental law. Conditions had changed much since the time when election districts were so small that everybody knew everybody else. The gradual changes in the ballot law showed a growing sense of the sacredness of the ballot. Voting had now come to be regarded

as a duty as well as a privilege. The franchise had been granted to thousands, and is no onger restricted as formerly. The vote is not personal property to be disposed of as the owner pleases. It must be used for the public benefit. senator David B. Hill, when Governor, urged compulsory voting in three different messag quoting from colonial statutes embodying the principle. The new Constitution of Belgium and the Constitution of Switzerland contained provisions such as he advocated. Could the Legislature draw a suitable and enforceable statute if the people gave them the power? An unenforceable statute was worse than none. A might be adopted. This imposed a poll tax and made a certificate received by a voter a re-ceipt for it. The bill introduced in the

made a certificate received by a voter a receipt for it. The bill introduced in the Legislature of 1891, providing that if a man fails to vote for a certain length of time he shall forfeit the right, was better, and he thought could be enforced. The census of 1890 showed that the number of men of voting age in this State was 1,760,000, including persons not entitled to the franchise. In the Presidential election of 1892, when both parties did their best to get out the vote, only 1,368,000 votes were cast, 401,000 less than the total of voting age. There was a large falling off in the vote between 1892 and 1893, amounting to 40,732 votes in New York city. The stay-athome voter was not the worst by any means. The venal and ignorant were the ones earliest at the polls. The intelligent vote would be brought out by the amendment, which was made more important by the growing custom of submitting questions to the people. In States where prohibition amendments had been submitted, in no case had they been voted on by a majority of the vote. At the Gubernatorial election of 1891 there was a failing off of 160,000 votes, yet the successful candidate had a majority of 50,000. But what became of the saying, "Vox populi, vox Del?" Compulsory voting would lead to greater intelligence in politics, for a man would inform himself if he had to vote. Compulsory voting would do away with the large expense entailed by the necessity of getting out the vote. No right was without its duty. Compulsory voting would not be an invasion of personal liberty more than military service.

Mr. Dean offered to amend by adding to the amendment that "all such votes shall be cast.

be an invasion of personal liberty more than military service.

Mr. Dean offered to amend by adding to the amendment that "all such votes shall be cast for the full number of officers to be chosen at such election and for the best candidates."

Mr. McClure did not think the State had any right to assume to discharge a citizen's duty for him. The best way to get out the vote was to nominate good men. The people of the State were the masters, and often changed their minds suddenly, Last year they had elected a Republican Legislature, and this year they might elect a Republican Governor. [Applause from the Republicans.] "I said 'possibly,' not 'probably,' "said Mr. McClure. [Applause from the Democrate.]

crate.]
Vice-President Alvord, who was in the chair, tried to obtain silence with his gavel, the head of which flew off. Mr. Alvord then called upon President Choate to take the chair, and reported to make the chair, and reported to the chair.

that he was unable to maintain order. President Choate tried to get him to take the chair again, and Mr. Alvord was about to do so when fresh handclapping occurred and he refused. Mr. Root then took the chair, and the consideration of the amendment continued.

Mr. McClure closed by saying that no amendments should be adopted unless agreed upon with practical unanimity.

Judge Nelson Smith opposed the amendment on the ground that Mr. Holls's conception of the right to vote was radically wrong. The franchise was the right of the individual to protect himself. If so used it would have the effect of protecting society.

chise was the right of the individual to protect himself. It so used it would have the effect of protecting society.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the committee rise and report the amendment adversely.

De Lancer Nicoli of New York city favored the amendment. It was addressed first to the Anglomahiscs, who are to be found along the banks of the Hudson and along the shores of Long Island, and who prefer polo to the polis; second, to the holler-than-thou citizens, who become so immersed in their professional pursuits that they forget their duties as citizens, and, third, to the horny-handed agriculturists, who, as he was informed, refuse to vote until the close of the day, after a substantial argument. There was not a pressing need for such a law, as the classes to which he had alluded were not numerous enough to warrant it as yet, though they might become so in the next quarter century. There was no force in the objection that the amendment would be an invasion of private rights. The suffrage was not a natural right—there was no such thing. It was a privilege granted by the State for the good of the State, and of course the State could oblige its exercise.

Mr. Blake opposed the amendment on the ground thas it conflicted with the principle that government depends on the consent of the governed.

Mr. Goodelle favored the amendment, saying

that those who aid not want excused.

Mr. Coshran offered an amendment requiring all voters to wate at primary elections.

Mr. Dean withdrew his amendment, moving that the committee rise and report progress. The motion was carried—60 to 30. The report was agreed to -72 to 30.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five on forest preservation. It went over under the rules.

115 o'clock the Convention took a recess 8 P. M.

until 8 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock this evening, and took up Mr. Tucker's amendment abulishing the limit of \$5,000 in cases of death by accident.

Mr. Francis, Chairman of the committee which reported the amendment adversely,

evening, and took up Mr. Tucker's amendment abdishing the limit of \$5,000 in cases of death by accident.

Mr. Francis, Chairman of the committee which reported the amendment adversely, spoke in favor of the adverse report, saying that, in the opinion of the committee, the matter was one for legislative action. Any charge that the committee had sought to serve corporate interests be repudiated as untrue. The committee did not undertake to pass upon the merits of the question, but was of the opinion that legislation should not be put in the Constitution.

Morris Trkulisky favored the amendment on the ground that it was for the public good. It would make the railways more careful to guard sgalast accidents. It was very curious that the committee abould have changed its vote after the counsel for the Dentral Railroad had been in the committee room there minutes. What the persuasive powers of these attorneys were the could not say, but they outweighed those of the mambers of the Convention. The place for the amendment was in the Constitution, because the Legislature never passed any laws not agreeable to the corporations.

Mr. Nickels opposed the report, agring that the state had long outgrown the limitation. The limit was to-day entirely inadequate.

Mr. Hickey said that it was all right that the smeadment of the committee on Preamble should be placed in the Constitution but they agreed that amendment which they opposed the them only \$250 a year.

Mr. Nickels apposed the them only \$250 a year.

Mr. Deckey gave instances of accident in which the damages, were inadequate. The railways always offered less than the \$5,000, he said, and made those who were unwilling to compromise to the proving question was ordered at 9:30 and the report agreed at 9:30 an

aw. previous question was ordered at 9:30 is report was rejected by a vote of 24 to 104. inflority report of the Committee on able reads. "The right of action is hereby

given for loss of life and for injury to the per-son, and no statutory limitation shall be placed upon the amount of damages recoverable or upon the right to recover by civil action for the loss of human life or for injury to the person." This was ordered printed and placed on gen-

npon the right to recover by civil action for the loss of human life or for injury to the person."

This was ordered printed and piaced on general orders.

The Committee on Rules reported in favor of holding evening sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, Turusday, and Friday for the consideration of general orders.

A large number of delegates opposed Friday night sessions as inconvenient.

Mr. Root said that it would be impossible to finish unless longer sessions were held.

Mr. Bowers said that if the Convention was soing to do anything it was time to begin.

The Friday evening session was stricken out and the rule adopted.

Just before the adjournment Mr. Cassidy moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Fuller's amendment, declaring the State an inseparable part of the Union, was lost, and to lay the motion on the table. This was carried and the Convention adjourned.

The Committee on Contested Seats has coted to seat the Republican contestants in this interference of the Mr. Fuller's are John C. Kinkel, Chas. Pashley, Wm. Deterling, J. Lott Nostrand, and Chas J. Kurtz. The delegation who are unscated are James W. Rizgs. Eugene A. Curran, Geo. W. Roderick, Wm. M. Mellen, and Thomas W. Fitzgerald. Eight members voted in favor of unscating, three of the members of the committee not being present. The report of the committee host being present. The report of the committee host being present. The report of the committee foot being the seating of the contestants will probably be submitted to the Convention to morrow.

The Committee on Presmble received the report of the sub-committee on the proposed antisymbiling amendment. Mr. Vecder and Mr. A. H. Green favored prohibiting all forms of gambing. Mr. Porter favored directing the Legislature to act in the matter. A long discussion followed, but no action was taken.

The Committee on Suffrage has decided to report adversely five proposed amendments providing for the voting of soldiers and saliers in homes without requiring them to return to their election districts.

The

been appointed to graw up and bedying the idea.

Warden Durston of Sing Sing prison argued before the Prisons Committee against the amendment introduced by Mr. McDonough prohibiting prison contract labor. He said that the only way to reform prisoners was to keep them

at work.

The Committee on Legislative Powers will report favorably Mr. Vedder's amendment providing that in the absence of the Lieutenant-flovernor the President pro tem. of the Senate shall act in his place.

The Committee on Suffrage will report adversely Mr. Tucker's amendment declaring that no property qualification shall ever affect the right to vote or hold office.

FIGHT ON AN EXCURSION BARGE. Related in Detail by "Manley's Coon," One of the Pugilists,

The Hugh Winters Association of Williamsburgh, named after a pugilist who has a saloon in Kent avenue, near Clymer street, had an excursion yesterday. Many women and children, besides pugilists of all weights, boarded the barge as it lay at the South Sixth street dock. Just before the excursion was to have started James Campbell, colored, known as "Manley's Coon," and Frank Patterson had a fight in the

stern of the barge.

There was almost a panic on the barge. Women and men jumped to the pier. Three men fell short and went overboard. They were easily rescued. Half a dozen policemen went on the barge, and, after stopping the fight, arrested Campbell and Patterson. They were taken to the Lee Avenue Police Court and were fined \$5 each by Justice Goetting. Patterson was intox-

the Lee Avenue Police Court and were fined \$5 each by Justice Goetting. Patterson was intoxicated.

"Patterson." said Campbell to the Justice, "first talked to me on the gangplank and told me I was no fighter. He saked me what business I had to try to put myself beyond my class of 105 or 108 pounds. I walked away from him and was talking to Jack Lynch and other friends on the side of the barge when Patterson followed me up and told me he could lick me.

"He kept threatening and swearing at me. I didn't want to fight, and I told him I wasn't looking for fight, but was just on the exoursion to enjoy myself. Then he yelled out that he wanted to whip me, and I said to him: "Oh, you ain't so many. You're only a few: That made him mad, and he swatted me in my face and jaw when I wasn't looking.

"Well, we got together, and then the punching began. I was hit by Patterson and four or five of his friends including Eddie Avery. Avery was very busy pasting me as hard as he could. I did Patterson in lively fashlon, although I was double banked. Then the police ended the scrap. I didn't want to fight, and because I wouldn't some one wanted to pitch meoverboard. I don't want to fight affy body unless I have to, but I would like to take a fall out of Patterson."

The excursionists arrived at Williamsburgh late last evening in demorshised shape. There had been fighting nearly all day. One woman was knocked or fell overboard, but was rescued by the Battery boatman who was towed by the barge.

SHE TRIED THE SWING.

A Supreme Incident in the Life of a Very Small New York Girl.

In front of a big store on lower Broadway yesterday afternoon stood a new-fangled patent swing for children. It was a wooden chair suspended from the uprights by four wooden arms, so contrived that the child by pushing with its feet on a cross bar attached to the arm in front of the chair could make the swing go back and forth and swing high or low as it pleased. No one of all the crowds there came from somewhere down one of the apartments of the janitor of some of the sky.

side streets, running away, perhaps, from the apartments of the janitor of some of the sky-scraving office buildings down there, a little yellow-haired, chubby-faced girl. Perhaps she was 3 years old. She had been having such a good time. Her hands and face were just as dirty as they possibly could be. Her dress was torn at the neck so that it slipped down and left her shoulders bare.

She saw the swing, first of all the crowd to notice it. She stood on the edge of the sidewalk for a minute or two with one grimy finger in her mouth, gravely regarding the red and yellow arms and uprights of the swing. Then without a word she walked up to it and climbed in. She pushed with her feet on the cross bar in front of her, and the awing began to move. Higher and faster it went. She began to sing unintelligible words in high childids treble. Paesers by stopped and noticed the swinger. A clerk came out of the store and began to roll in a barrel of potatoes. He took one and offered it to the child. It was so big she couldn't hold it. Some one in the crowd offered fher a coin. She stopped the swing, put out a hand that looked as if it had been making mud pies all the afternoon, at 4 took the money. Then she laughed and shock her yellow head and began to swing again. A crowd gathered, and some one else and another. Her hand was too small to hold them. She had no pocket. She laughed and put some of them in her mouth. Her hand was as full that she couldn't hold onto the swing. She climbed out and toddied away home. She was supremely happy. Then all the crowd went on home to dinner.

CAPTURED A NAKED ITALIAN. Workman with a Tendency to |Stab and

Frank Marcandino, an Italian who stabled Michael Cervione and his wife in Drift street, Newark, on' the night of July 4, was arrested yesterday in Hammonton, N. J., by Detective Casale while engaged in berry picking. Casale traced him to Morristown, Bound Brook, and

traced him to Morristown, Round Brook, and Philadelphia before finding him. Warrant Officer Fallon of Newark accompanied the detective. With the aid of two local officers they surrounded the bara in which a lot of berry pickers were sleeping.

Marcandino was in the bay loft entirely nude. He slipped down a ladder and nearly cluded his pursuers. Fallon, who weighs 250 pounds, caught the Italian and, after a hard struggle, threw him heavily and sat down on him. The Cerviouses are fully recovered. Marcandino is an ex-convict. He spent three years in State prison for striking a fellow workman on the lead with a shovel.

ONE FIRE CAUSES ANOTHER.

Volunteer Piremen Have a Busy Night and A fire that began in Henry J. Stilson's paint store in Hayonne on Monday night, and spread

store in Hayonne on Monday night, and spread to the double tenement and store of feorge Taylor, kept the volunteer firemen busy until early vesterday morning and caused about \$10.000 damage. The fremen had just left the ruins and had housed their machines when they were called out again. It is surmised that a spark from an engine that had been working at the first fire fell on the feed sheds of the A. A. Smith Coal, Wood, and Feed Company's buildings, except the office, were burned. The Bergen Point Beef Company's stables and rear ice house were also destroyed.

Mr. O. H. P. Bolmont's Menogerte. NEWPORT, July 31 .- O. H. P. Helmont's me nagerie arrived here this morning and was taken direct to Grey Craig Park. There were thirteen crates of animals, three short of the invoice, the rest being held in Quarantine. The menagerie was accompanied by an Indian keeper, who came across the ocean with it.

TO STOP NEGRO LYNCHING.

AN ANTI-LYNCHING ASSOCIATION FORMED BY COLORED POLK.

Kine Idn B. Wells to Be Its Spoken woman-She Will Lecture in the Large Cittes Between Boston and San Franetpeo-Insulted on Putton Perry-She An

spers the Mamphia Commercial Appeal. An Anti-Lynching Association was formed esterday at a meeting of colored citizens of New York and Brooklyn, at which Editor T. Phomas Fortune presided. The gathering was seld at 395 Gold street, Brooklyn. A committee was appointed to draft an open letter to the colored people of the United States, urging them to become members of the association and supporters of the movement lynchings. Miss Ida B. presented an appeal signed by the leading min sters of Great Britain, which was addressed to the ministers of America, urging them to take an active part in the crusade. Some of the London signers of the petition are Dr. R. F. Horton, Dr. John Clifford of Westbourne Park chapel, Dr. Newman Hall, Dr. Alex. McClaren, and Dr. George F. Pentecost, the latter an American This letter is to be published and copies sent to

the ministers of America. Editor Fortune is President of the Afro American League. He assured those present that the league would render Miss Wells all the assistance possible in her work, but that it was the wish of the leaders of the crusade to include all the colored citizens of the United States rrespective of other societies. The object of the association is to have the colored people contribute the money necessary to pay the ex-penses of a lecturer. Miss Wells seemed to be the most competent for the task, while her white audiences are to furnish the public sentiment necessary for the enforcement of law which shall protect every citizen, no matter how black or degraded, until the law shall have

The association expects to be fully organized and in working order by Sept. 1, when Miss Wells will begin a tour of American cities, lecuring on Southern lynchings. If she does no meet with favor in the North Miss Wells will return to England. This is hardly probable, as

she has received invitations to speak in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hempstead, L., and Philadelphia, Her plans, however, provide that she shall be in Saratoga to-day and go to Chicago on Sunday, where a public demonstration will be held on Monday night. She will take a waration in the month of August, and on Sept. I will probably go to Chicago and the state of the ward of the provided of the provide

other leading town. Although these lynchers are well known, not one has ever been punished.

"The only attempt, in all this twifible history of the bloodshed of a defenceless people, to protect a prisoner, as the legal authorities are sworn to do, was the case in Roanoke, Va., last winter. Eight men were killed in protecting the prisoner. We looked on this as a step in the right direction. Even if the sentences of the convicted leaders of the mob were light, it was justice rendered, they. McKinney of Virginia, however, pardoned the man the day he reached the penitentary. Thus he entirely nullified the effort to vindicate the law made by the Mayor and law-abiding cilizens of Roanoke. Of the 1,000 nearoes lynched in ten years this was the only effort made to protect a prisoner.

"The negro was funched and the ringleader was freed. These Governors have only to call out the militia two or three times and lynchings will cease. We want the public sentiment of the country to demand this.

"Two or three times I have seen notices in Southern papers threatening it will be worse for my race because of my disclosures. The Memphis tommerrial Adverture says it will be at a fearful cost to my race, if I continue to retail what it is pleased to call foul slanders. I can only say that the condition of my people has steadily grown from bad to worse. There had been a steady increase of lynchings long before I uttered a word on the subject. The negro feels that his condition cannot be lowered, but will be immeasurably improved, because of this agitation."

ENGLISH ANTI-LYNCHERS.

The Buke of Argyli and Some Members of Parliament Join.

LONDON, July 31,—The Duke of Argyll, several clergymen, and numerous members of the House of Commons, among them Sir J. E. Gorst and Justin McCarthy, have joined a new "Anti-Lyneii" Committee, formed to act in concert with a similar committee in the United States. The ida Wells campaign seems to have orig-inated the movement. Passmore Edwards is treasurer and Florence Halgarnie secretary of the committee.

Negroes Excited Over Ida Weils's Speeches. New OBLEANS, July 31.—A despatch from offeeville, Miss., says that Ida Wells's speeches on the negro-lynching question are likely to cause trouble between the whites and negroes there. The action of the North Mississippi Colored Methodist Conference in sulogizing and endorsing Miss Wells's crusade has been re-ceived with disapproval by the white people. It is said that the negro preachers have taken up her cry, and are preaching sermons nightly which arouse prejudice and passion among the negroes, and that under the guise of religious meetings they are coming together to devise some means by which to redress their supposed

To Cleanse the System Rifectually yet gently, when contive or billions, or when the blood is impure or singuish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weak-ening them, to disper headaches, colds, or levers use Syrup of Figs.—Adv.

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1894

MORE TROOPS ORDERED ROME. | THEFT OF \$50,000 IN GOLD. Soldiers Leaving Chicago, but Pullman Will Remain Under Guard,

Chicago, July 31.—As the result of a second conference between Mayor Hopkins and Adjt.-Gen. Orendorff, the Mayor this afternoon sent a telegram to Gov. Altgeld recommending that eight companies of the First Regiment now on duty at various places along the Illinois Central Ra,irond within the city limits be withdrawn from service. One company, stationed at East Hammond, is outside the city limits and under the command of Sheriff Gilbert. Three companies of the First Regiment will be retained at Pullman, under the command of a Major. The Second Regiment, which is in service in the stock vards district, will be kept in the field for some time, the Mayor indicating that neither they nor troops at Pullman would be recalled until the strike had been declared off.

At the conference there were also present As-sistant Adjt.-Gen. Bayle, Corporation Counsel Rubens, and Manager Wickes of the Pullman Company.

The first proposition at the conference was to withdraw all the troops from Pullman, but to

withdraw all the troops from Pullman, but to
this Mr. Wickes vigorously demurred. The
Mayor called his attention to the fact that there
is no trouble in Pullman now, and that there
has been hone for some time. To this Mr.
Wickes replied that there might be trouble
when the company should attempt to
start its works, Mayor Hopkins then asked
him when they proposed to resume operations,
and the only answer Manager Wickes would
give was that they would start as soon as possible, and that if they could secure sufficient menthey might start part of the works within a few
days. The Mayor and the Adjutant-General
then consulted, and it was decided to leave
three companies at Pullman at present.

"Mr. Wickes of the Fullman Company was
here," said Mayor Hopkins. "He did not object
to the withdrawal of the troops. Three companies will be left at Pullman, under command
of an officer to be selected by Gen, Wheeler,
Mr. Wickes seems to think that a number of the
men are about ready to return to work. There
were some eight hundred who did not strike,
but had to quit when the shops were closed.
These are willing to go back, and Mr.
Wickes believes enough of the strikers will
join them to make the partial opening of
the works practicable. The company proposes
to wait until the former employees are ready to
go back to work. The company is looking for
new men to take the strikers' places."

"Did he intimate that a settlement with the
men was probable?"

"Not of a bit of it. There will be no settlement; the men will have to come back."

"It must be unconditional surrender?"

"That's Mr. Wickes's idea. How long the
three companies will be left at Pullman I don't
know; probably until the strike is declared off.
There is considerable property around Pullman
that is not Mr. Pullman's, and this must be
protected."

FEDERAL TROOPS AT THE STRIKE. The Orders Issued by Gen, Schofield for the Government of the Army,

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- By command of Gen. Schofield the following general orders, issued during the late troubles for the government of the army, are made public:

"A mob, forcibly resisting or obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or attempting to destroy property belonging to or under the protection of the United States, is a public enemy.

"Troops called into action against such a mob are governed by the general regulations of the army and military tactics in respect to the man-ner in which they shall act to accomplish the desired end. It is purely a tactical question in what manner they shall use the weapons with which they are armed, whether by the fire of musketry and artillery, or by use of the bayonet and saber, or by both, and at what stage of the operations each or either mode of attack shall be sarily be decided by the immediate commander of the troops, according to his best judgment of the situation and the authorized drill regula-

of the troops, according to his best judgment of the situation and the authorized drill regulations.

"In the first stage of an insurrection, lawless mobs are frequently commingled with great crowds of comparatively innocent people, drawn there by curiosity and excitement, and ignorant of the great danger to which they are exposed. Under such circumstances the commanding officer should withhold the fire of his troops, if possible, until timely warning has been given to the innocent to separate themselves from the guilty.

"Under no circumstances are the troops to fire into a crowd without the order of the commanding officer, except that single sharpshooters, selected by the commanding officer, may shoot down individual riolers who have fired upon or thrown missiles at the troops.

"As a general rule the bayonet alone should be used against mixed crowds in the first stages of a revolt. But as soon as sufficient warning has been given to enable the innocent to separate themselves from the guilty the action of the troops should be governed solely by the tactical considerations involved in the duty they are ordered to perform. They are not called upon to consider how great may be the losses inflicted upon the public enemy, except to make their blows so effective as to promptly suppress all resistance to lawful authority, and to stop the destruction of life the moment lawless resistance has ceased. Punishment belongs not to the troops, but to the courts of justice."

MOWBRAY SPEAKS IN NEWARK.

He Says that Labor Saving Machinery Mowbray, the English Anarchist, address meeting of 120 Polish men and five girls in a hall over an Italian saloon in Market street, Newark, last night. Only a small part of his udience knew sufficient English to know what he said, and when they applauded the others

joined in on general principles. Mowbray said that our system of society, as he found it, was based on a rotten foundation. The day of revolution, he continued, was not far off, but his idea of revolution was not one of dynamite bombs. He knew of a more powerful kind of bomb than dynamite; that was the education of the masses.

He went on to argue that work men were made lawless through want of work. This the production of labor-saving machinery would increase, because it would make the army of the unemployed grow larger; it would cause more misery and destitution, and that would make more Anarchists like himself.

He spoke for an hour, and then said he had to hurry to Hoboken to speak again. He added that a friend of his would stand at the door and accept contributions from the audience as it passed out. Only a few contributed. he found it, was based on a rotten foundation.

STRIKES ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS. The Walking Delegates May that the New Wages Law Is Violated.

The Board of Walking Delegates has decided o order a general strike of union men to-morrow on the public schools where men are employed on summer repairs at non-union rates. Similar action has been threatened for the last year or two, but the strike has never taken place. year or two, but the strike has nevertaken place. The Board of Walking Delegates say that by allowing work to be done at non-union rates the Board of Education is allowing a law to be violated which went into effect on May 10 last. This law provides that all work done, either directly or by contract, on public buildings must be paid for at the standard wages in the locality in which it is being done, and that the clause containing this provision shall be inserted in the contract. contract.

One strike has already been ordered on Public School 57 in 115th street, near Lexington avenue, all the union carpenters leaving.

G. H. Faber, a contractor of 255 West Eighteenth street, has the contract for repairing the school buildings. He says that he is paying union wages.

Paris Workmen Bon't Like to Be Boy-

cutted. The Board of Delegates of the Paris Building Trades has protested against the attempt of the building trades conference here to prohibit or hinder the importation of foreign building ma-terial, and has sent a letter to the Board of Walking Delegates about it. The letter says that the amount of importations has been grossly ex-aggerated, and intimates that there is no such danger of American workmen being crowded out as is claimed.

Mayor Hopkins Won't Let Debsites Parade CHICAGO, July 31. The announcement was made to-day at the meeting of the A.R.U strike committee that there would be no parade of workingmen on the occasion of the return of Debs. Secretary Keither received a telegram from him saying he would arrive in Chicago to-morrow morning. Arrangements were begun to tender to him a trades union reception and have a big parade, but permission to use the streets for the latter purpose was refused by the Mayor.

Another Biriker Bent to Jail.

PRESCOTT, Art., July 31.-John Murphy, at tlantic and Pacific striker, has been sentenced to sixty days in jail for contempt of court for country days in jair for conseases of court for attempting to prevent men from working in the company's shops at Winsiew. T. A. Brophy, an ex-conductor, and John Lyons, a former en-gineer of the road, had the alternative of sixty days in jail or giving \$500 bonds to keep the peace and refrain from interfering with the present employees of the company.

ONE KEG OUT OF FORTY THAT LAS. ARD FREESSHIPPED TO FRANCE

appeared to Have Been Thrown Of a Rati-way Train Between Havre and Parts After La Tournine Had Delivered It. Pants, July 31 .- A keg of gold valued at \$50,000, part of the consignment of \$2,000,000 brought from New York by the steamer La Touraine, from New York July 21, which ar-rived at Havre on Sunday last, has mysteriously disappeared somewhere in transit between Havre and Paris.

The discovery of the loss was made when the agents of Lazard Frères, to whom part of the gold was consigned, went to the Western sta-tion in Paris to take charge of the cases. The missing case was one of fifty, of which fifty were consigned to the Crédit Lyonnais and

the remainder to Lazard Frères & Cie. The officials of the Western line, after receiv ing the cases from the shipping company, placed them in a car, which they sealed up and padlocked. The car arrived in Paris in charge of a special guard.

When the loss was discovered the car did not appear to have been tampered with. The teamship officials are positive that all of the cases were delivered to the railway company, Detectives have been sent to Havre by the rail way company to make an investigation.

There were three consignments of gold by the steamship. Two consignments of twenty kegs each, the value of which was \$2,000,000, were shipped by Lazard Frères of New York, and were consigned to Lazard Frères et Cle of Paris. One of these kegs is said to be missing. One shipment of ten kegs was made by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. to the Credit Lyonnals, and was valued at \$500,000. These three consignments were delivered safely on board La Touraine, and receipts for them are now in the hands of the consignors. At the office of Lazard Frères is was said to a SUN reporter yesterday that they had received a cable saying that their gold left Havre for Paris all right. Heidelbach, Ickeiheimer & Co. said they had received word that

heimer & Co. said they had received word that their gold had arrived all right. It appears that if the gold has been stolen the their took place between Havre and Paris, and the steamship company is not liable. All of the consignments, however, were fully insured.

"We feel no anxiety in the matter, as we cannot possibly be losers," said a member of Lazard Frères. Either the rallroad company or the insurance people are responsible, and they must fight it out and reimburse us. I understand that the Paris police are earnestly endeavoring to unravel the mystery."

At Police Headquarters it was said that no word had been received from the Paris authorities, and that it was no affair of the New York police any way, as the their had taken place in France. The French police are reported to believe that the robbery was committed by American thieves who followed the Compagnic Transat.

police any way, as the their had taken place in France. The French police are reported to believe that the robbery was committed by American thiseves who followed the consignment from this city.

M. Forget, agent of the Compagnic Transatlantique, said that it was impossible for the keg to have been stolen while in the company's charge, as it was too closely guarded. When the gold reached Havre the responsibility of the company ended. The general opinion is that one or more men were hidden in the car before it left Havre, and that somewhere on the road to Paris the keg was rolled out and picked up by a waiting confederate. The weight of \$50,000 in gold coin is 182 pounds.

A shipment of \$2,000,000 of gold is managed this way: The shipper takes \$2,000,000 in gold certificates to the Sub-Treasury and exchanges it for the coin, which is usually got ready in about two hours. Four hundred bags, each containing \$5,000 in gold, are taken from the vaults and loaded on heavy trucks. Four trucks full are needed, as each truck holds but a hundred bags. For transfer five of these small bags are placed in a larger bag fitted with handles, and with one of these larger bags in each hand, or \$50,000, just the amount of the robbery, a man has all he wants to carry. The gold is transferred to a wagon waiting at the Pine street entrance of the Sub-Treasury.

At the banker's office the bags are packed into small kegs, \$50,000 in a keg, and it was one of these kegs that was stolen. These kegs are scaled and marked and carted to the steamer, where they are formally turned over to the steamer, where they are formally turned over to the steamer, where they are formally turned over to the steamer lands on the other side. The loss of interest for the time of shipping on \$2,000,000 in \$1,000, the freight charges are \$3,150,000 making the entire cost \$5,000,00 he hispensate and distinct an additional loss of \$50,000 would make the shipment quite expensive.

W. A. M'CONNELL GETS A DIVORCE. May Hosmer, After Marrying Him, Mar

The trial of the suit of Theatrical Manager W A. McConnell against Mary McConnell for an absolute divorce took place yesterday before Judge Van Wyck in the City Court in Brooklyn. It was brief and one-sided, the defendant, who is known in the theatrical world as May Hosmer, not appearing either in person or by coun-sel. The plaintiff was accompanied by Jerry A. Wernberg, his counsel; Duncan B. Harrison, who starred with John L. Sullivan: George W. June, and Harry F. Seymour. The couple were married on June 8, 1887, in Chicago, and, after travelling for three months over the country, separated. In his complaint Mr. McConnell alleged that his wife married Theodore Babcock in Jersey City on Aug. 15, 1891. Mr. McConnell testified to the facts of his marriage and the separation. Actor Harrison testified that he made the acquaintance of the McConnells at the time of their marriage. Later on he met Babcock at a hotel in Jersey City, where he was living as the husband of May Hosmer, Mr. McConnell's wife. He served the papers in the suit on Mrs. McConnell on June 20, while she was stopping at the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn.

Mrs. McConnell is now separated from Babcock and is living with her three-year-old child in a flat at 31 West Sixty-fifth street, Manager June testified that he had seen May Hosmer and Babcock together with the child and spoken to them about their living together as husband and wife. Manager Seymour gave similar testimony.

A written confession addressed to Mr. McConnell by his wife was also submitted to the Court. In it she acknowledges her misconduct and offers to make all the atonement in her power. Mr. McConnell refused to allow the document to be copied for publication.

Judge Van Wyck announced that he would sign the decree as soon as the testimony had been written out. Mr. McConnell is well known in Brooklyn, having for several years been the manager of the old Brooklyn Theatre in Washington street. June, and Harry F. Seymour. The couple were 8, 1887, in Chi

and San Francisco Railroad to pay the semi-annual interest on \$81,000 equipment bonds of 1880.

Judge Butler of the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia has refused to stay the sale of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad.

The hearing before the master on the application of the receivers of the New York and New England Railroad Company for permission to make a further issue of \$840,350 receivers certificates was concluded in Boston yesterday, and the master will make his report at some future day.

At midnight last night the Southern Railway Company assumed control of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Charlotte, Combia and Augusta, and Columbia and Greenwille railroads recently purchased by it at foreclosure sale, an addition of about 1,500 miles of railroad to that previously owned by the Southern Railway Company. The Richmond and Danville and East Tennessee, Virginia and discorgia systems are now indissolubly united under one management, and harmony is assured where there has heretofore beau rivalry injurious to both properties.

Zella Marton Gets a Divorce. Judge Bookstaver has given Zella Mariot n absolute divorce from her husband, George June 17, 1883. The wife charged that her hus-band had been guilty of infidelity with an ac-tress whose name she did not give, and that he was with her at the Coleman House on April 18 last. Mrs. Marion is to have the custody of their 10-year-old child. F. Marion, the minatrel. They were married on

clebrating the Beginning of Work on the Hydraulie Canal at Ningara. NIAGARA FALLS, July 31.- The formal cele-

bration of the starting of the work on the hy-draulic canal, which is to supply 100,000 horse power at Love's Model City, near Lewiston, occurred to-day. Some 2,000 persons were present at the ceremonies.

The ceremonies were somewhat unique. The Tuscarora Indian band furnished music, and in one of the large factory buildings a stage had been constructed and speakers addressed the crowds. crowds.

The nature of the great undertaking was fully explained by Mr. Love in a long address. He said the power canal would be completed within a year.

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SUSPECTED OF INFANTICIDE.

This Case Recalls the Lynching of Bob Lewis for Assaulting Lens McMahon.

A well-dressed young woman, with dark eyes

and hair, who said she was Lena G. Dowling of

politan Hotel, Chambers street and West Broad-

She was assigned to room 174 on the top floor.

ut the name of Dowling does not appear on the

hotel register. She appeared to be ill and re-mained in her room, except at meal times, when

The New Casine Club the Buyer-Aronsons

At noon yesterday the lease of the Casino was

old at auction in the Real Estate Exchange,

111 Broadway, to Samuel Untermyer, as repre

sentative of a majority of the stockholders, called the Committee of Reorganization. The

bid was \$60,200, and Ira Leo Bamberger, bid-

ding for Canary & Lederer, refused to raise his

bid of \$60,100. Charles M. Reynolds tried to

take up the lease for Austin Corbin, who is a

SMALL-POX IN NEWARK JAIL,

Prisoners Being Vaccinated - Jall to Be

A case of small-pox was discovered in the

tine. The victim is Josephine Workman, a

58 River street and sent up for sixty days on

Ratiroad Notes.

The State Railroad Notes.

The State Railroad Commissioners heard arguments yesterday in reference to the safety of the crossing at grade of the Long Island Railroad by the Brooklyn City trolley line at Flushing avenue, in Brooklyn, and postponed their decision to await the result of the case pending in the Suprems Court.

The United States Circuit Court in St. Louis has authorized the receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad to pay the semi-annual interest on \$81,000 equipment bonds of 1880.

Reorganization of the Staty-ninth.

AURANY, July 31. - Lieut. Col. Moran and the aptains of the five companies comprising the

battalion formed from the Sixty-ninth Regi-

ment conferred with Gov. Flower this afternoon

regarding the reorganization of the Sixty-ninth into a regiment. The mustering in of three

into a regiment. The mustering in of three more companies will be necessary before this can be done. The officers of the companies here to-day favor the mustering in of two companies favorable to their side in the election of a commanding officer for the reorganizes regiment.

Major Duffy held a conference with the Governor some time ago and asked that two companies favorable to his side be mustered in. The contention of each side seems to be to secure snough votes to elect a commanding officer of the reorganized regiment. The flowernor did not express any opinion in the matter.

killed by the Hent.

The man who was found near the Bronx River

inconscious on Monday night died yesterday

morning at Fordham Hospital from sunstroke. He was a laborer about 35 years old.

Almer Powers died at the Presbyterian Hospital early yesterday morning from heat prostration.

Congressman Shaw Itt.

EAU CLAIME, Wis., July 31.—Congressman George H. Shaw has returned home and is seri-ously ill with malarial fever.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were,

A. M .- 1: 45, 248 Stanion street. Annie Muller, dan

slight; 3:30, 438 Broome street, Scheper, Nathan

age signt; 7:10, 458 Brooms street, Scheper, Nathan & Co. damage \$1,000. P. M. -2:30, 447 West Twenty eighth street. Charies B. Fischer & Co. damage \$500: 5:00, 10 Lawrence street, Magate Johnson, damage \$15: 6:30, basements of church at 1.977 Medicon zerune, damage telling 5:45, 486 Broadway Ehlich & Greenberg, damage traffing; 7:30, 1 West Forty-Stin street, Damiel Barrett, no damage.

1) Professor Diday.

OBITUARY.

Edgar A. Van Horn, for many years one of the most prominent railroad men in northern New York, died at his home in Oswego yesterday morning of apoplexy. Mr. Van Horn was bern in the town of Oswego on Aug. 7, 1840. He began life as an errand boy in a hardware store early in the sixties, and graduated to the freight office of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, where he was errand boy, gradually working himself up to freight agent. In 1872 he resigned from the Oswego and Syracuse road, then a division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and went as superintendent of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, now the western division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. When the Lake Ontario was consolidated with the R. W. and O. Railroad and the present system formed, Mr. Van Horn was made general manager. That was Sept. 19, 1878. In the summer of 1883 Mr. Van Horn resigned to take the general managership of the Utica and Hlack River road, with headquarters in Utica. He resigned because of poor health, and has alnot been engaged in the hardware business in Oswego, Mr. Van Horn leaves a widow and a family consisting of several grown children. Edgar A. Van Horn, for many years one of the

widow and a family consisting of several grown children.

Mrs. Mary Pemberton Sturges, who died on Sunday at her home at Fairfield, Conn., in her 88th year, was a member of an old Southern family, Her fatherjwas Ebenezer Pemberton Cody. Mrs. Sturges was the widow of Jonathan Sturges. Among the members of her large family are Henry Cody Sturges of 56 East Thirty-fourth street, now at his country place, The Cottage, at Fairfield, and Frederick, Arthur Pemberton, and Jonathan Sturges of 36 Park avenue, now also at Fairfield. The funeral will take place this afternoon at Fairfield.

The mother of Lieut, James Lockwood, United States army, the man who reached the most northern place in the Greely expedition, died in Delaware on Sunday. Her remains were brought to Annapolis and buried with naval honors in the Academy Cemetery beside her son. Gen. Lockwood, her husband, was formerly stationed at the Naval Academy.

John A. Murray, the reputed author of the

hotel register. She appeared to be ill and remained in her room, except at meal times, when she went to the public dining room. She appeared at dinner as usual yesterday.

Shortly before 3 o'clock she gave up the key of her room, saying that she was going away. Then she walked around to the Chambers Street Hospital, whence she was presently sent to Bellevue a prisoner.

After she had left the hotel a chambermald found a dead child in room 174, concealed in a pasteboard box. The police, hearing from the hospital of the condition of the patient, and from the hotel of the discovery made there, put the woman under arrest. She told them that her name was Lena Dowling or Lena Gallagher, and that she was a bookkeeper from Port Jervis. The child, she said, was born en Saturday morning, whether alive or dead she did not know.

She said at the hospital that her nearest friend was Mrs. McMahon of Port Jervis. She had a valuable gold watch and chain, but no money.

When removed to the Morgue the body of the child was in a pasteboard box bearing the stamp of Rogers, Peet & Co., Thirty-second street and Broadway, and addressed to M. T. Hutchinson, now of Englewood, formerly lived at that address.

The names which the young woman gave recall the lynching of Bob Lewis, a young negro, by a mob in Port Jervis on Friday, June 3, 1892, Lewis was lynched for assaulting Lena McMahon, the 21-year-old adopted daughter of John Momahon and wife of Port Jervis. It was supposed at first that the assault was caused by Peter J. Foley, the girl's lover, and he was spirited out of town to save his life. Lewis confessed his crime, but implicated Foley.

The mob took Lewis from the police and he was beaten and torn by men, women, and children. He was strung up to a maple tree within the shadow of the Reformed Church in Port Jervis. John A. Murray, the reputed author of the Kansas Prohibitory act, died on Sunday of fever at Nueva Topeka, State of Oaxea, Mexico. He was at the head of a colony of Kansas men who were engaged in coffee raising in Mexico.

Robert A. Gibson, aged 51 years, died suddenly in Kingston, N. Y., yesterday morning of heart trouble. Mr. Gibson was engaged in the stock brokerage business in New York for the past ten years. Dr. F. H. Oppelt, widely known as the proprietor of the Bethlehem Water Cure, died in Bethlehem. Pa., yesterday; aged 87 years. He was a pupil of the famous Hainemann.

John Raper Hodson, one of the oldest mem-bers of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at his home on Monday night of heart failure. HEAVY DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Severe Thunder Showers in Connecticut Shake the State and Injure the Parmers, HARTFORD, July 31.-Half a million dollars will probably no more than cover the loss to the tobacco and onion crops in the Connecticut Valley caused by to-day's thunder storms. In the towns of Wethersfield, Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill the damage is estimated at \$200,000. Rocky Hill the damage is estimated at \$200,000, and reports from other places further east indicate that the loss to growing crops, tobacco particularly, has been enormous. The heat in this vicinity for the past few days has ranged from 95 to 195 degrees, and no rain has fallen since the first of June. Today the same oppressive conditions prevailed till the middle of the afternoon, when a tornado illed the sky with black, rushing clouds, and the trees began to whip and lash under the fury of the storm. In Hartford no half fell, but to the south and east a most destructive storm raged. Big old elms that have stood the fury of may storms succumbed and were twisted into sinapeless masses. From the window of one house after the storm half a tree projected, the other half having been blown through the side of the

take up the lease for Austin Corbin, who is a bondholder of the Casino, but dropped out at \$30,000. An energetic young man who bid \$60,000 said he was T. J. Felder of Atlanta, Ga., and that he wanted the house as a speculation.

"he Casino now returns to the management of the Aronsons. The lease, which runs until May, 1902, was sold subject to a mortgage of \$108,000 held by the bondholders. The yearly ground rent is \$12,000, and the annual raxes and insurance amount to \$12,000 more. Arrears of taxes are \$35,000. The Reorganization Committee granted Mr. Hall, the President of the Casino Club, and the Aronsons a year's control of the theatre. The club expects to have the theatre running by Dec. 1, when burlesques and comic operas will predominate. The club rooms will be opened by the first of the year. The club now numbers more than 900 members. They will occupy the entire ground floor of the building, with a restaurant, grill room, reading, smoking, and billiard rooms.

George Lederer said last night that Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the reorganization committee, has offered him a re-lease forthree years for \$36,000, \$3,000 less than the present lease. HAIL AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

Many Windows Broken and a Number of Trees Blown Down, New BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 31.-This city Essex county jail in Newark vesterday, and the entire institution was put under a strict quaranwas visited by a storm at 4 o'clock this afterwas accompanied by hall and severe thunder and lightning. The hall stones were as large as beans, and many window ranes were broken throughout the city.

The streets were deluged by the copious downpour, and a number of trees were blown down and doors and windows blown in by the gale. The storm was of short duration. small rash on her face and body on Monday, and yesterday small-pox developed. She was sent to the pest-house late in the afternoon, and all the clothing and cell equipments in a tter occupied by ten other colored women prisoners was sent out on the meadows and burned. The colored women and thirty-five white

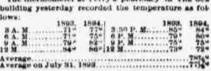
The Weather

was sent out on the meadows and burned. The colored women and thirty-five white women, who occupy twenty-five cells in the jail, were at once vaccinated, and to-day the 150 male inmates will be vaccinated. Three of the colored women who were in constant contact with the Workman woman have been isolated in the jail, and are regarded as suspects.

Even if no other cases develop the jail will be under quarantine, jailors and all, for two weeks, during which prisoners can not be discharged, even if their terms have expired, nor can they be taken to court for trial. No prisoners will be sent to the jail from the Police and Justices' courts throughout the county until the quarantine is raised. The entire jail was disinfected last night, and it is believed that the prompt action will check the spread of the disease. and watern New York was greatly modified yeater-day by an area of high pressure in Canada, which was forcing cooler weather southward and lowering the temperature 10° and 15°. This cooler weather will undoubtedly reach this neighborhood this morning and give relief for at least thirty-ix hours. It is followed by another warm wave from the Northwess, where the heat is increasing. This in turn is followed by a cool area coming down over the State of Wash-ington. In this city it was fair yesterday, save for light thunder showers. The lowest official tempera-ture was 72°, highest 696°; average humidity, 72 per cent.; whol south, average velocity ten miles an hour; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A.M.

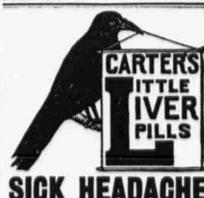
The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in TRE Sun building yesterday recorded the temperature as fol-

80.02, S P. M. 29.00.



WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut For eastern New York, generally fair; warmer is outhern portion; variable winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, showers; slightly warmer n eastern portion; southeast winds. For New Jersey, partly cloudy; slightly warmer;

For Deleware and Maryland, showers; slight changes n tumperature; southeast winds. For the District of Columbia, partly cloudy: probably showers in the evening; slightly warmer; winds fair in northern portion; cooler in southern portion



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